

THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.



VOLUME XXXIV.
NUMBER 3.

CALCUTTA:—MONDAY, JANUARY 17, 1887.

{ Per Annum in Advance.
TOWN 11-8
MOFUSSIL 13-4

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 10TH JANUARY.

LORD AND LADY ROSEBURY and the earl of Shaftsbury are now at Calcutta and guests of His Excellency the Viceroy. We welcome our distinguished visitors, and hope that their sojourn in the metropolis of the British Empire, however short, will be pleasant to them and beneficial to the people they have honored with their presence. Lord Rosebery's Indian tour has been that of an ardent and honest enquirer, and we trust that India, poor and ruined as she is, has succeeded in creating a lively interest in her affairs in his broad and sympathetic heart. As for the other distinguished nobleman who has inherited the rich heritage of unalloyed philanthropy, if his lordship but follows in the wake of his illustrious father, India will have amply benefited by his lordship's short visit. What is of the greatest importance is that these statesmen should have free and unrestricted opportunity of observing Indian affairs with their own eyes and in their true colour, and not judge them by what they see, hear and are studiously shown and told in the stifled atmosphere of officialdom. If our political bodies look a little to these matters, much good may be expected from the willing, able, and ardent advocates secured in our cause.

THE Hon. Colonel Davies, of the Punjab, is likely to come to Calcutta during the current legislative season to take charge of the Punjab Lands Bills in the Viceroy's Council. One of the frequent complaints of the Panjabi speakers in the Congress, was, we remember, the total absence from the Council of independent non-officials and Indian gentlemen to represent Panjabi interest. Bengal and Oudh had able men to look after their affairs; and were swamped notwithstanding. The Panjabi landholders, undefended and alone, may therefore well look forward to speedy and tight shackling, and will not have long to show 'outside' sympathy to their Bengal and Oudh brethren.

WE are glad to see that Babu Ambica Churn Bose, the well-known pleader of the High Court, has been appointed by the Government to be the Vice-Chairman of the Howrah District Board. Babu Ambica Churn Bose is not only able, intelligent and patriotic, but is thoroughly independent, and will, we are confident, do full honor to the selection. He comes from the ancient and opulent Bose family of Khorope in the district of Howrah.

THE following is a copy of the resolution which was adopted by the meeting held on Wednesday last in the rooms of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce: "That those present form themselves into a Committee with power to add to their number, to raise subscriptions for the purpose of testifying the esteem and regard in which Sir Rivers Thompson is held and the appreciation of the valuable and varied services he has rendered to India." It was proposed by the Hon'ble D. Cruickshank and seconded by Nawab Abdul Lutef Khan Bahadur, O. I. E. Those whose relatives have lately received billets in the Uncovenanted Service without examination will soon join the grateful band.

MESSRS. Roberts, and Abdul Rahaman, and Babu Saroda Prosonno Ray, Vakils High Court, have been appointed Examiners at the next Muktearship Examination. The Examination will be held at Calcutta on the 17th and 18th of February next, and candidates from all parts of the country are expected to appear.

TUESDAY, 11TH JANUARY.

THE question of the erection of a new Jute Mill in Nimitolla Street to which we drew attention in a recent issue, came up, for the consideration of our corporators the other day:

The Chairman made a short explanation as to the steps which had been taken under which sanction had been given to the construction of a jute godown at No. 58 Nimitollah Ghat Street.

Babu Omirtonath Mitter then moved "that the Commissioners do re-consider the orders passed at the Meeting held on the 30th September, sanctioning the construction of a jute godown at No. 58 Nimitollah Ghat Street."

Babu Sreenath Chunder rose on a point of order, viz., that according to rule, a matter once disposed of could not be re-opened within six months.

The point raised was put to the vote and lost by a large majority.

Babu Omirtonath Mitter then spoke to his motion. He asked for a re-consideration of the question of the grant of the license, and moved that a committee be appointed to consider the whole question and report whether the license should be granted or revoked.

Dr. Lal Madhub Mookerjee seconded the proposal, which led to some discussion. Nawab Abdul Latif, in supporting the motion pointed out that he had observed at the meeting of the Commissioners that recommendations of the Town Council were very often hurried on at the close of such meetings when Commissioners were on the point of leaving, and when discussion on one or two important questions occupied the whole of their time. In connexion with this, the speaker expressed the hope that he should like to see the Corporation make some efforts to remove, without the precinct of the town, all objectionable trades and callings, such as sporky and other mills, jute warehouses, and such like.

The Chairman brought the debate to a close by stating that, in his opinion, the company having complied with all requirements of the law, applied for a license. The license was granted in open meeting, and he did not think that they could at this stage, revoke it.

The motion was then put to the vote, and on a 'show' of hands, carried, a committee being nominated for the purpose of carrying it out.

REGARDING our complaint, on this head, our contemporary of the *Indian Daily News* observes:—"The *Patriot* has a sort of protest against the erection of a new Jute Mill in or near Nimitollah Ghat Street. The ground of objection is that the locality is densely inhabited, and the mill will create more noise and crowding, and increase the risk from fire. It is said that there are already too many mills in the town and our contemporary thinks the time has come when they should all be driven out of the city; and if that be not practicable, there should at least be steps taken to prevent the building of others. We should have thought that the cost of land in the city would have been almost prohibitive of such erections. But that item may be compensated for by other advantages. Still we are inclined to agree with the *Patriot* that the erection of large factories in places already crowded is not desirable. Traffic is already greatly impeded in the too narrow streets of the northern part of the town. It would be a great gain, in a sanitary point of view, if some wide streets could be opened out there, and it would also greatly conduce to facility of locomotion if such streets were made. The *Patriot* invites the attention of the Commissioners to the risk to life and property by the building of a Jute mill. That is a very proper thing in its way, but if some greater scheme could be carried out, that would injure no one and benefit many, it would be a good method of honoring the Jubilee, and the benefit would be bestowed where there is the most need for it."

THE Directors of the Bank of Bengal declared a dividend for the half-year ended the 31st of December at the rate of ten per cent. per annum. The profits available, including Rs. 1,97,600 brought forward from the previous half-year, amounted to Rs. 1,451,000, which amount was disposed of as follows: (1) In payment of a dividend at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, Rs. 10,00,000; (2) transferred to Reserve Fund, Rs. 3,00,000; (3) transferred to Bad and Doubtful Debt Fund, Rs. 60,000; and (4) carried forward to current half year, Rs. 91,000. Total Rs. 14,51,000. Mr. F. J. Fergusson, Official Trustee of Bengal, has been elected President, and Mr. A. Wilson, of the firm of Messrs. Jardine Skinner & Co., Vice-President, of the Board of Directors, for the current year.

It is then by no means certain that when the new Hooghly bridge is completed, the Delhi passenger will be allowed the privilege of crossing the river by train and taking his *ticca* at Sealdah. The Directors of the East Indian Railway Company have been, we are told, in communication with the Secretary of State on the subject, but have not been able to induce that functionary to let them run their trains via Naihatti straight to Sealdah on the Eastern Bengal State Railway line. "After mature consideration, the Directors have resolved to waive for the present their former proposal for separate access to Calcutta by a line under their sole control, but they entertain a confident hope that they will be able to make arrangements with the Secretary of State for India for running powers over the Eastern Bengal Railway line, on terms which, they say, will allow of the

development of the purpose that they have always kept in view in the construction of the bridge."

LET those who, in imitation of *saheb logs*, are fond of lighting their houses with kerosine and discarding the primeval chirag or the costlier wax candle, take note of a somewhat startling discovery in the etiology of the disease known as diphtheria, an infectious disease of a virulent type by the way. Kerosine is pronounced by the American faculty to account for the prevalence of the disease. Owing to the prevalence of the disease in Connecticut, an enquiry was instituted by the State Board of Health, and the result is that the insidious enemy has been detected. The observations were conducted at Meriden, where diphtheria was rife, and it was found that not a single case occurred in any house that was lighted with gas or candle. The Board maintains that the discovery is fully established. The Indian faculty ought to be able to throw some light on the subject, as Kersine has come to be quite fashionable in all pretentious households in India.

WEDNESDAY, 12TH JANUARY.

THE death of Mr. Bullen-Smith is announced. He was one of the "Commercial members" of the Council of the Secretary of State for India. In India, he will be best remembered as the head of the well-known firm of Messrs. Jardine Skinner & Co. of this city. For his civic qualities, he was, prior to his retirement, honored with a seat in the Viceregal Legislative Council and was appointed to the India Council soon after.

THE two anna fee imposed upon late Correspondents who chose to use the railway pillar boxes within an hour of the arrival of the train that was to carry the letters, has been naturally regarded as oppressive. The complaint has been loud and frequent and the authorities in consequence have been induced to make some concessions. The late fee will hence forth be one anna and not two.

THE latest argument against the extension of the North Western Provinces law about imprisonment for debt, to Bengal comes from such portions of lower Bengal where *Ghatwalli* tenures obtain. A Giridhi correspondent complains that Government Officials always jealously protect these tenancies and declare that they are neither transferable nor subject to attachment nor sale in execution of civil decrees. Creditors of the *Ghatwalli* tenure-holders have not therefore the option of attaching and selling the tenures in execution of their decrees, but have either to proceed against the person of the judgment debtor, or to apply to the Divisional Commissioner for transferring the tenure to Government management so long as the creditor's dues are not satisfied. The latter, it is needless to observe, is a most circuitous and vexatious method, and is not always successful as the granting or otherwise of the necessary permission depends on the sovereign will of the officials in question and the cost is ruinous. The attachment of the body of the debtor is, therefore, about the only practicable remedy left, and if that also is removed, anarchy and chaos will prevail in these unsettled districts. *Ghatwalls* "are a notoriously unthrifty people and always run to debt and never as a rule, pay their debts unless arrested in execution of the decree." The law will be but helping their propensity for running into debt by removing the whole-some provision for imprisonment as a last remedy.

GREAT was the excitement and consternation caused at Burrabazar, on Thursday before last by the collapse of a large three-storied building in one of the *katras*. A number of people were buried in the debris, some of whom were extricated by the prompt action of the Police and the people gathered on the spot. One man was fearfully mutilated and succumbed under the injuries. It is said that had the accident taken place an hour later, when all the occupants of the house had returned to their quarters, the loss of life would have been tremendous.

MR. F. B. PEACOCK is talked of as a likely successor of Mr. Horace Cockerell on the latter's approaching retirement from the Board of Revenue. The promotion, we are sure, will be well deserved.

MR. P. O'KINEALY has resigned the office of Reporter for Indian Law Reports in the Calcutta

High Court, and the Government of India has been pleased to appoint Mr. K. M. Chatterjee Barrister-at-Law in stead. A better selection, it is needless to say, could hardly have been made. Mr. Chatterjee had on various occasions officiated as Reporter, with great credit, and we are glad that his superior claims have not been overlooked on this occasion as it had been on others.

THURSDAY, 13TH JANUARY.

THE Committee of the Indian Association waited upon his Excellency the Viceroy on Thursday the 30th of December last with an address of welcome on his Excellency's return to Calcutta. The address touched on the necessity of reforms in the constitution of the Legislative Councils, the Volunteer question, the Public service Commission, the all important Cooly Question and the Technical education question. The Viceroy's reply of course was as usual shadowy and evasive. The first question, His Excellency said, was *sub-judice* and he would not hold out any promises just now as there was going on a correspondence between His Excellency's Government and the Secretary of State. As to the Volunteer Question, his lordship could not hold out any hopes of either the Indian or the Home Government changing its decision and his Excellency's utterances on the subject at Madras last year ought to be considered final. His Excellency did not think that the time had yet come to consign helpless Assam coolies to the harsh economic laws of supply and demand without some adequate protection from administration, in the interest of both the planter and the cooly. His Excellency, however, admitted the gravity of the question and said that it was before his Government and there was a probability of the executive rules being largely amended ere long.

THE BURMA Railways earned a gross revenue of twenty-seven lakhs in 1886. Yes, but what did they spend? Tax-payers have great interest in knowing that. Mere figure earnings do not signify anything, for they can be manipulated to suit any purpose. Defenders of the Simla and other Exoduses, our readers will remember, actually go the length that they are a great source of revenue, as the State Railways earn a good deal by the increase in traffic!

THE prospects of the wheat crop in the Punjab are not as good as last year. The estimated area under wheat is 6,857,000 acres, or two per cent. less than last season. Rain fell in October only in the districts near the hills, and in most other districts the sowings are short.

THE construction of the new section of the Nagpur-Bengal Railway on the broad gauge has been sanctioned by the Secretary of State, and the work will be proceeded with shortly. The section extends as far as Bilaspur, or about 200 miles from Nagpur, forming nearly a third of the Bengal-Nagpur line. The project has been hanging fire for a tiresome period.

THE export of tea from Assam constitutes nearly three-fourths of its export trade in the matter of value. Of a total export trade in 1885-86, estimated at something over 431 lakhs of rupees, the export of tea is valued at over 300 lakhs. The sum represents 605,769 maunds of tea. The value of the tea exports in 1884-85 is given at 277 lakhs, and the quantity at 554,614 maunds. There was thus a satisfactory increase both in quantity and value during the twelve months.

COLONEL W. S. Trevor, V. C., R. E., Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, is about to retire from the service. He will, we understand, give up charge of his office on the 19th of February.

THE Hon. A. Scoble has given Rs. 100 in aid of the English translation of the "Mahabharata."

FRIDAY, 14TH JANUARY.

FOUR thousand additional military police are to be raised for Burma, one thousand each from Bombay, the North-West, Oudh and the Punjab. How very convenient are the words *Dakait* and *Police*.

A LARGE and destructive fire occurred, at Mandalay on the 8th instant. A strong breeze caused the flames to spread rapidly. Four hundred houses were burned down. It was accidental. Who knows?

THE Madras fire relief fund need not, we are assured, be a very large one. Offers of pecuniary assistance have been received from various parts, but a moderate fund will be adequate, as most of the victims were not of the poorest class. That is all the more reason why the necessary funds should be forthcoming at once. Local resources, however, may suffice.

THE whole of the exhibits in the West Indian Court of the late Colonial and Indian Exhibition have been purchased by a gentleman who purposes to hand them over either to the Imperial Institute or to a museum.

THE cultivation of the tea plant is being rapidly prosecuted in the Transcaspian province. There are also tea plantations near Lake Van. The Assam planter has then more rivals and difficulties than he seems to care for.

REFERRING to our apprehensions as to the humdrum character of the celebration of Royal Jubilee, our contemporary of the *Statesman* observes: "The *Hindoo Patriot* gives expression, we believe, to a very general feeling of mistrust as to what the celebration of the Jubilee is likely to be: a programme of local Durbars, reviews, and a Gazette of honors and distinctions. We share this fear, we confess. It is difficult to realise vividly how unique a celebration this Jubilee will be, and we must get some adequate conception of it, before the authorities are likely to rise to the occasion. Under any circumstances, we think there should be a jail delivery on as large a scale as is consistent with the interests of society. The Jubilee was emphatically a year of deliverance, of setting the captives free and opening the prison doors to those who were bound. If there were any political prisoners in the country, and it is at all consistent with public interest to do so, they should certainly be set free. The confining the holiday, moreover, to a single day, hardly justifies itself to our own conception of the event, particularly in a country like this, where the public holidays run into weeks, and indeed months of long vacation." There is time yet and the official routine may be a good deal shaped according to the popular desire, if the authorities really care to do so. It is not every day that one lives to see the Jubilee celebrated of so gracious, virtuous and popular a sovereign as Empress Victoria and it behoves the Government to have it with fitting eclat.

It is persistently rumoured in London that England has addressed a serious warning to Turkey. It is said by a London correspondent of the *Pioneer* that even so extreme a step as the bombardment of Stamboul has been threatened by England to smash the proposed Russo-Turkish alliance. We for our part refuse to give any credence to these canards. The Porte could not yet have been so lost to all sense of dignity and danger as to seriously entertain the proposal. If he does, England is strong enough yet with India to back her, and with her military resources, to know her duty.

EXTENSIVE warlike preparations are reported from Austria, France, Russia, Italy, and Switzerland. It looks as if the astrologer who predicted a general European war and rapine promises to be correct.

THE railway from Merv to Charjui on the Oxus was completed on the 13th December. The first train arrived at Charjui on that day with the celebrations customary on such occasions. Generals Annenkoff, and Komaroff and about 200 Russian officers and officials of the Amir of Bokhara, are said to have been present at the ceremony. It may be noted that the railway is of very narrow gauge, and hardly deserves to be described as more than a tramway.

RAO RUGUNATH RAO DINKUR, son of Sir Dinkur Rao, is engaged in collecting matter to write a memoir of his father.

SATURDAY, 15TH JANUARY.

It is proposed to hold a Centennial Exhibition in Melbourne in 1888. The Government wish the Exhibition to celebrate the foundation of the first colony in Australia. It will be open to all nations, and will follow the festivities that take place in Sydney to mark the Centenary of New South Wales. The Melbourne Chamber of Commerce and the Chamber of Manufacturers have accorded the scheme their unanimous support. It is proposed to invite the Prince and Princess of Wales to visit Melbourne for the Exhibition.

THE second general meeting of the National Association for providing Medical Aid for Women (Lady Dufferin's Association), is to be held at the Town Hall on Wednesday, the 26th instant.

THE Maharajah of Bhurtpore is renovating his palace in the historic fortress of Digg at a cost of over a lakh of rupees.

SIR RIVERS Thompson and his family will sail by the *Khedive* on the 3rd of April. We wish him god-speed.

HER Majesty the Queen has received at Windsor Castle two of the guns captured from the Burmese in the earlier fighting of the present campaign, and brought home by the troopship *Euphrates*. One is a nine-pounder, which, with its carriage, is profusely gilt, and the other is in bronze and shaped as a dragon—beautifully carved and chased, but very

unwieldy. Other guns of equally remarkable character have been accepted by the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh; and others are intended for the Royal Artillery Museum at Woolwich, and the headquarters of the Royal Marine Artillery at Portsmouth.

LUCKNOW has taken the lead in a movement which might well be extended throughout India. Notices are now posted up in several of the historic buildings of Lucknow cautioning visitors against "tipping" the attendants, who are amply paid for their easy work.

A SPECIAL loan will probably be floated for the Tounghoo-Mandalay Railway, the capital required being about two millions:—so says the *Indian Daily News*.

IN his convocation address on Saturday last the Hon. Dr. W. W. Hunter paid the following tribute of respect to the memory of such Senators as were carried away by the hand of death, during the year he was reviewing:—"The need of new workers is great at present, for the illustrious workers of the past are one by one being taken away. A few of them, like Brian Houghton Hodgson in England and Pandit Vidyasagara in Bengal, those brightest lights in the firmament of Northern Indian research, still shine. But they shine low down on the horizon, and the other stars with which they climbed the zenith are set. Since the last week of 1885, the University has lost several distinguished members. Mr. Lock's death deprived us of a genuine lover of Indian art, in Dr. Chundra Kumar Dey, we lost a true man of science whose translations from the German have won for him a place in European medical literature. By the decease of Raja Harendra Krishna, the University has been deprived of an enlightened friend of education. But chiefly we lament the loss of Babu Prasanna Kumar Sarvadhakari, the erudite Principal of the Sanskrit College, the conscientious custodian and spirited defender of its precious manuscripts, the ingenious mathematician who transplanted the arithmetic and algebra of Europe into the vernacular of Bengal." A genuine scholar's tribute of this kind is truly gratifying to those who value erudition and independent spirit.

DURING the week ending the 8th of January, there were 261 deaths registered in Calcutta, giving a death rate of 31.4 per thousand per annum. In the previous week, there were 246 deaths, and the death-rate was 29.6 per thousand. There were no deaths from small-pox, 22 from cholera, 80 from fevers, 27 from tetanus, and 5 from causes not specified. The deaths are thus classified:—2 Non Asiatics, 7 Mixed races, 182 Hindus, 65 Muhammadans, and 5 other races. The Health Officer adds the following remarks:—"The total number of deaths registered during the week ending 8th of January, was 261 against 246 and 287 in the two preceding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 7. There were 22 deaths from cholera against 31 and 49 in the two preceding weeks; the number is less than the average of the past quinquennium by 5. There were no deaths from small-pox during the week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 80 and 38 respectively, against 79 and 34 in the preceding week. The general death rate of the week was 31.4 per mille per annum against 32.2, the mean of the last five years.

THE INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)

(SESSION 1886-7.)

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on Tuesday, the 18th Inst., at 7 P. M.

Subject: Expansion of bodies by Heat in detail (continued.)

LECTURE by the Rev. Father Lafont, S.J., C.I.E. on Thursday, the 20th Inst., at 7 P. M.

Subject: Colour.

LECTURE by Dr. Rajanikanta Sen, on Friday, the 21st Inst., at 7 P. M.

Subject: Alcohols and their Derivatives.

PRACTICAL CLASS in Chemistry under Babu Ram Chandra Datta, F. C. S., on Saturday, the 22nd Inst.,

Junior Class from 3 to 4 P. M.

Subject: Aluminium and Chromium.

Senior Class from 4 to 5 P. M.

Subject: Water Analysis (quantitative.)

Admission Fee, in advance, for all the lectures of the Session Rs. 6; for 12 consecutive lectures Rs. 1-8; for a single lecture Annas 4.

Only the students of the Association will be admitted to the Practical Demonstrations. A separate fee of 4 annas will be charged for each demonstration.

MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR, M. D.,
January 15th, 1887. Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE.

Gentlemen who desire to tender evidence on the subjects now under the consideration of the Public Service Commission, are requested to send their names and addresses to the undersigned at their earliest convenience.

(Sd.) COLMAN MACAULAY,

OFFG. CHIEF SECY. TO THE GOVT. OF BENGAL.

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The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, JANUARY 17, 1887.

THE JUBILEE.

WE are glad to notice that Her Majesty's lieges are busy devising means for the celebration of the coming Jubilee in a manner worthy of the noblest sovereign that has ever sat on a throne and of the loyalty of Her Indian subjects. This is meet and proper. In India, the opportunity for such a festival occurs but rarely. In the nature of things, one long reign must necessarily shorten several successive ones. Asiatic reigns seldom extend to half a century, and when they do, they do not always relate to sovereigns who enjoy the unalloyed devotion of their subjects. The dungeon and the assassin's dagger, moreover, are rarely idle for so long a period as half a century. In Europe, too, opportunities for such festivities were at one time far from being frequent. It was only during the last hundred years or so that they presented themselves in a manner to be noticeable. But when such occasions arise, they should be honored with every demonstration of joy. There is no record to show what was done in Calcutta, or in any other part of India, to celebrate the Jubilee year of King George the Third. It would seem that nothing, or next to nothing, was done. That King's health then was in a very unsatisfactory state. It led to the appointment of a regency in the year following, and this country was not, in 1809, in a condition, owing to wars and other causes, to indulge much in loyal jubilation. The case is very different now. *Pax Britannica* reigns supreme throughout the length and breadth of the land. From the Himalayas to Cape Comorin, there is but one feeling prevalent—that of unflinching devotion to our sovereign, and of thanks-giving to the Great Father and Supreme Disposer of all events for having blessed us with a virtuous, just, noble, and kind-hearted ruler, whose equal history cannot supply. And it is but natural that on such an occasion, the people should earnestly desire to give expression to their sentiment in an outburst of rejoicings. This is as it should be, and we greatly sympathise with it. The value and significance of this demonstration must depend on its spontaneity—its thoroughly voluntary character,—unhampered by the smallest attempt at regulation and control. The Magistrate's order and the policeman's baton should be the last things to be thought of in such a case. It may be all very well for an Asiatic prince to order the illumination of his capital by his subjects with the threat of a bastinado. But nothing of the kind is needed now. Queen Victoria's subjects do rejoice and most cordially, at this stage of her glorious reign, and they will manifest their feeling in the best way they can. His Excellency the Viceroy thinks in this way, and so he very justly says, in his letter of instructions to Local Governments: "His Excellency in Council is assured that the executive authorities may on this occasion safely yield the initiative to the spontaneous action of Municipal Councils and of the community at large, and that the unanimous voice of the Empire will gratefully tender to Her Majesty the Queen-Emress a homage worthy of the noble charity of her life and the justice and benevolence of her reign."

The obvious disadvantage of this course will be that with a perfect unity of purpose there will be considerable diversity in the manner of its manifestation. The diverse races of India, differing very materially in birth, language, re-

ligion, manners, customs, and habits, cannot, it is physically impossible for them to, express their rejoicings in the same way, or even feel a common interest in any given form of rejoicing. Those who have had the management of *baroyaris* in the mufassil know this well, and provide different kinds of amusement for different classes of the people. They know, too, that when this is not done, the object of general rejoicing fails, and bickering, heart-burning, and marked dissatisfaction are the results. Keenly alive to this fact we wish particularly to warn those who will take a prominent part in organising schemes of rejoicing, both in the metropolis and the country, that they should be scrupulously careful in their action. We confess that much good money will be, in a narrow Benthamite sense, wasted by permitting diversity, and that that money, brought together and applied to some permanent memorial, would be a source of lasting good to the country; but we hold this to be an extremely circumscribed view of the question. Some philosophers—not all—might feel immensely happy at the idea of having devoted their superfluities towards the establishment of a foundling hospital; but the bulk of mankind are not philosophers, and their mode of rejoicing is totally different. They will spend their money to enjoy in the grosser sense of the word; and if you do not allow them to have their own way, they cannot be satisfied. The amount annually spent on the Turf, if devoted to public institutions, would stud the face of the earth with innumerable highly beneficial public works, but would any Turfite even for a moment think that that would be a mode of rejoicing for him, much less agree to part with his money for such a purpose? If not, it would be idle all to talk of useful public institutions, as preferable to other forms of rejoicing. The mode of rejoicing for the masses should be manifest, sensuous, immediately beneficial, and exhilarating, or it will cease to be a rejoicing. Money may be raised in a variety of ways for public purposes. Demand money in the name of the Queen and it will be paid; a Lieutenant Governor made his private Secretary to write for subscriptions for a zoological garden, and they were given; many a Collector or even Deputy Magistrate has demanded subscriptions locally for public institutions and got them; money may be similarly raised for the Jubilee; but it would be amockery to say that the payment would be made as a mark of individual rejoicing. The matter becomes a great deal more obnoxious when the idea comes to mind that the bulk, or a good part, of the money should, according to some high officials, be sent to London as India's contribution to the Imperial Institute. We have not the smallest possible objection to the proposed Institute. We should be extremely glad to see it realised; but we hold that our Government should contribute to it from the public exchequer, in the same way as several Australian and other Colonial Governments have done, and not raise it in the name of "public rejoicings." There is a sense of incongruousness, to use no harsher epithet, in calling subscriptions in Bengal for an institute in London, as subscriptions for "public rejoicings" in Bengal, which we cannot readily shake off. We hear that many of our European fellow citizens like the idea, as they would certainly prefer to send what money they can spare for the benefit of their own country, to leaving it in their temporary hunting fields. We do not, in the least, object to this, nor would we object to our Indian chiefs and moneyed men contributing freely out of their superfluity to the aid of the Imperial Institute; nay, we would urge them to do so, for the Institute is deserving of every encouragement; but we demur to the amalgamation of the two objects, to call for subscriptions for "public rejoicings," and then to take away a good portion of them for a memorial in a distant country. Our view is that there should be three subscriptions, one for rejoicings, one for a memorial in this country, and another for the Imperial Institute—and these should be kept perfectly separate and distinct. It might be said that three such projects set afloat at the same time would react against each other, and lead to unsatisfactory results, but we gain nothing by their amalgamation. If the total fund raised

be not large, the amount in hand for the Bengal memorial will be too small for anything worthy of the occasion, and it will have to be voted away for the Kensington project, and Bengal will go without a memorial. Besides, the people who will subscribe for the three purposes are different. Municipalities and the masses will subscribe for the "public rejoicings," and their contributions should be devoted strictly and faithfully for their gratification, to familiarise them with the name and glory and greatness of their sovereign, to make them love and be faithful and devoutly loyal to her. This is an object of paramount importance, and nothing should be done to frustrate it, and nothing will be better calculated to frustrate such an object as the diversion of their contributions to a purpose of which they can know nothing, and which, for obvious reasons, they will look upon with anything but a kindly feeling. The funds for the local memorial should come from the upper-middle and the upper classes, while those for the London monument may be looked for from the territorial chiefs and grandees of the country, and the amalgamation of the three cannot but lead to misunderstanding, suspicion and ill-feeling. We hope and trust that Lord Dufferin, whose noble words we have quoted above, will see that nothing is done which would in any way mar the spontaneous manifestation of loyalty and rejoicing which should be the primary object of such a demonstration. We appeal to him, because we have no faith in the local officers, who, as a rule, with of course many commendable exceptions, are very apt to imagine that for the people the only right way to think is to think with them.

LORD IDDESLEIGH.

THE sudden and unexpected death of Lord Idlesleigh on Wednesday evening last, will come as a terrible blow on the disunited and disorganised party of Lord Salisbury. But the party have partially to thank themselves for this most untoward catastrophe. Though for forty years one of the most prominent Conservative leaders of the day, the distinguished services of Lord Idlesleigh to his party, however highly appreciated, were but scantily rewarded, and advantage was too often taken of his innate good nature and unperturbed and genial temperament, to pigeon hole him on all possible occasions in the name of party exigency. He, however, never demurred to any arrangements required by party exigency and bore the jeers and taunts of his adversaries and the slights of his friends with remarkable good nature. The excitement of the last few days was, however, too much for his feeble constitution, and he succumbed to the effects of intense excitement. He resigned his place in the Cabinet after the defection of Lord Randolph Churchill and gentle and good natured as he was, he resented being superseded in the Secretaryship of Foreign Affairs. An interview with Lord Salisbury was arranged on Wednesday last to make up, if possible, the growing differences and it was at Lord Salisbury's official residence in Downing Street that he was seized with a fit of faintness, the result of heart disease from which he had long been suffering—which terminated fatally twenty minutes later. No wonder that universal sympathy is felt at the death of a distinguished statesman who, despite all party differences, was held in high esteem both by the Conservatives and the Liberals, for his innate goodness, his sterling merit and his manifold virtues. The want of good and able men was never more keenly felt than now in the Conservative ranks, and Lord Idlesleigh's death will prove an irreparable loss at the present juncture. His Lordship was in his seventieth year when he sank, having been born in 1818. He was an ornament of Eton and Oxford and became, in 1843, Private Secretary to Mr. Gladstone, then President of the Board of Trade. It was at the feet of this distinguished Master that Stafford Northcote acquired all the proficiency in the financial details of the country, which helped him in his course of progress, and, though on Sir Stafford Northcote's subsequently joining the Disraeli Cabinet in 1874 as Chancellor of the Exchequer, the master and the disciple separated for good, yet both had kindly feelings towards each other to the end, and in the heat of

party excitement never forgot what was due to each other. In 1847 young Northcote became the Legal Secretary to the Board of Trade, and in 1851 he succeeded to the title and estate of his grandfather and was better known ever afterwards as Sir Stafford Northcote, the conscientious leader of Conservative Opposition than as a peer in the Upper House. As one of the Secretaries, he helped largely in the great Exhibition of 1851, and was made a C. B. for his services. He was associated for several years with the late Sir Charles Trevelyan in an enquiry into the condition of the Civil Service which happily ended in its being thrown open to competition. He held various other offices, to the details of which we need not here refer. He was Secretary of State for India in 1868, and was Chancellor of the Exchequer under Mr. Disraeli. In 1874, he became the leader of the House of Commons on the translation of Mr. Disraeli to the Upper House, and when his party was out of power, he acted for five years as the leader of the Conservatives in the Commons. On Lord Salisbury's accession to power, he in his turn was made a peer to make room for Sir Michael Hicks-Beach in the Lower House and was made the first Lord of Treasury. In Lord Salisbury's present administration, he held the Foreign Secretaryship, which he had to give up the other day for party exigencies again. But possibly his party may have had good reasons for being lukewarm towards him. In the words of Justin McCarthy "he had but little of the genuine Tory in him. He was a man of far too modern a spirit and training to be a genuine Tory. He was not one whit more Conservative than most of the Whigs." He was a man of too large a heart and too broad sympathies to belong exclusively to any particular party and that is why all parties mourn his loss alike. His remains will be interred in Devonshire to-morrow.

NOMINATION *versus* COMPETITION.

Mr. A. Cotterell Tupp, the able Accountant-General of the North-Western Provinces, has followed up his thoughtful paper on the question of the admission of Indians to the Civil Service, which we noticed in a recent issue, with another article on the same subject in the *Pioneer*. The position taken up in the previous article, the reader will remember, was that no intermediate service between the Covenanted and the ordinary Covenanted Services would either satisfy the just aspirations of the educated Indians or produce a body of Indian administrators such as the Government admittedly desires to possess. Mr. Tupp further pointed out that if the Government wished to obtain Indian officials of the highest class both for ability and moral conduct, it must make the field of selection as wide as it is for the European service. The question then naturally arises, what mode of selection should be adopted in order to attain the object which the Government has in view. This important subject is discussed by Mr. Tupp with his usual ability and breadth of view in his second article under notice.

In doing so, he takes it for granted that the system of open competition will be continued as the method of selection for European candidates for the Indian Civil Service. This is by no means an unreasonable assumption. No man whose opinions are worth considering has yet suggested that the system of selecting European candidates by means of competitive examination should be abandoned. This system was adopted in 1853 after careful and mature consideration. As Mr. Tupp reminds us, the case for open competition has never been better stated than in the memorandum written by Lord Macaulay, Sir Charles Trevelyan, Mr. Robert Lowe (now Lord Sherbrooke) and Sir Stafford Northcote (the late Lord Iddesleigh). The arguments for open competition brought forward by these eminent men have not yet been refuted. It is obvious that the only possible method of selection is a system of competition or a system of nomination. Competition may be open or limited, and nomination may or may not be followed by an examination. Nomination pure and simple, such as it existed in the good old days of Haileybury, will not be tolerated in the present state of public opinion. It is true that nomination gave India distinguished statesmen like Metcalfe and Elphinstone. But we must not forget that these officers proved

good, not because they who appointed them had an intuitive knowledge that they would prove what they afterwards became, but because of the law of chance. In theory, nomination is the best mode of recruiting the public service. That a man should be chosen by the dispensers of patronage to fill a post for which he has shown his fitness, is a proposition the correctness of which cannot for a moment be doubted. Nomination by an honest and discerning ruler would certainly be preferable to any system of competition, however skilfully devised. But we must remember that human nature is weak and cannot always be relied upon for doing the proper and just thing. Men who have patronage at their disposal cannot, as experience has abundantly proved, be generally expected to command the honesty and discernment required for making a good choice. Then, a good deal of pressure is always brought to bear on men in power who are entrusted with the dispensation of patronage, and they cannot always resist it. The system of open competition for the Indian Civil Service has put a stop to these evils. Surely, this is a very great advantage. The system of nomination followed by a pass examination has been tried in the case of statutory civilians; and it has admittedly proved a failure, as it was bound to do.

We agree with Mr. Tupp in thinking that a system of limited competition of persons nominated is also open to grave objections. Under such a system, the competition, as he pertinently observes, is a sham one, or can easily be made so by nominating a lot of inferior men and a few of average ability, when the latter of course win. "This scheme," Mr. Tupp proceeds, "has been already tried in several departments in India; and though it may secure a fairly efficient body of men, it will never obtain the rare instances of conspicuous ability which a system of open competition is certain to secure at times, and of which the Commission itself [the Public Service Commission] contains very obvious instances." There, then, remains the system of open competition. The objections commonly urged against this system are—(1) that it does not really test ability owing to cramming, illness, accidents &c.; (2) that it is no test of force of character and moral worth; (3) that it is impossible to secure fairness in the examinations, owing to copying &c. Mr. Tupp answers these objections satisfactorily. The argument that the competitive system does not really test ability owing to cramming may be summarily dismissed. Mr. Tupp writes:—"As to accidents, such as illness, nervousness &c., the objection on their score does not come well from those who advocate nomination, which generally means decision by that accident of an accident—birth. You can easily guard against an accidental illness by having the examinations at frequent intervals and with wide limits of age. If a man have four or five chances of passing, he can hardly be ill at all of them, if he is fit for the public service at all. So with nervousness—the mass of the examination is written; and if a man is too nervous to write his answers efficiently, he is too nervous for the public service, and his failing is a serious disqualification which ought to lessen his chances of entering the public service. If it is only slight, it will not affect his chances in any way, for a good examiner, knows well how to allow for it. As to the accidents of getting papers which suit or do not suit one, they may affect a single examination extending over many subjects." The second objection, at first sight seems to be more weighty. But those who maintain that competitive examinations are no test of force of character and moral worth have not been able to establish their position by specific instances. On the other hand, the competitive Indian Civil Service is the best illustration of the belief that ability and moral character go in the main together. Mr. Tupp quotes many high authorities, such as John Stuart Mill, Sir James Stephen [the elder], Sir John Shaw Lefevre, Dr. Hepworth Thompson the late Master of Trinity, Cambridge, and Dr. Jowett, the well-known Master of Balliol Oxford, to prove that examinations do test moral character in a considerable degree. All sensible and right-thinking persons will agree with Dr. Jowett "that in more than nineteen cases out

of twenty men of attainments are also men of character." The system of open competition for the Indian Civil Service has now been in operation for thirty years, and as experience has conclusively shown that it is the best possible method of selection that could be adopted. We are aware that there are men who hold that there is something in the mental and moral constitution of the Oriental peoples, which makes it impossible to ascertain their real ability and moral character by competitive examinations. To these men, we would reply in the words of Mr. Tupp that "it is only reasonable to suppose that that method which is found to be preferable for one class of candidates will also be the best for the other class; at any rate, the *onus probandi* must be considered to lie on those who deny this proposition."

P. S.—Since the above was in type we have received a letter from Mr. Tupp which we are compelled, owing to want of space, to reserve for a future issue.

OFFICIAL PETULANCE.

SOME correspondence between the British Indian Association and the Board of Revenue, lately published in the *Englishman*, afford an instance of Official Petulance which is worthy of note. It appears that the Association was not satisfied with the interpretations given in Mr. Grimley's Income Tax "Manual," and complained of certain unlawful impositions of the tax. The "Manual" is a private publication, got up with the sole view of raising the wind, and does not and cannot pretend to any official authority. The law provides for official interpretation, and names the authorities which alone can interpret the law, and as Mr. Grimley is not one of them, it would, in the ordinary course of things, be wrong to assume that his interpretations should carry more weight than of any other intelligent person writing a law book as a speculation. It happens, however, that Mr. Grimley is the Commissioner of the Income Tax, and as the rules framed by him are intended for the guidance of District officers and Income Tax Assessors, the book has attained an appearance of authority which does not legally belong to it. The Association very rightly "takes exception to the publication of references and replies, containing the individual opinions of an officer whose position is calculated to give them the semblance of authoritative rulings for the guidance of subordinate officers. Such rulings have no claim to the force which belongs to the ruling of the Governor-General in Council, the only authority empowered by law to frame rules consistent with this Act for ascertaining and determining incomes liable to assessment (section 38), and can be looked upon simply as the personal opinions of the editor of the *Manual*, a publication which has not received, and cannot, in its present form, receive, the imprimatur of Government. Some of the questions discussed in these references are likely to give rise to appeals to the constituted authorities in the due course of law, and it is desirable that, in such cases, the true construction to be put upon the law should be given by the proper authority, and that neither the officers charged with the working of the Act, nor the general public should be led to suppose that the *Manual* gives the true interpretation of the law on all disputed questions." They complain, too, of property such as homesteads, fisheries, tanks, &c., not legally liable to the Tax, having been, under Mr. Grimley's interpretations, twice taxed, once under the Road and Public Works Cesses and again under the Income Tax. Whether they are right in their view of the law is not for us now to enquire. Suffice it to say, they have made out a fair case for enquiry and consideration. The questions involved are of grave public interest, relating, as they do, to the fair and impartial administration of what is generally looked upon as an "odious" tax, and it should be the interest of Government that there be no misunderstanding about them. The Government should rather go out of its way, to explain and put matters to right, for next to justice the conviction that justice has been done is of paramount importance. The Board of Revenue, however, think differently. Standing on what they suppose to be their dignity, the Hon'ble Members thereof think, that the proper course for them is

to suppress all enquiry, and rudely snub those who, in perfect loyalty and good faith in the intentions of Government, attempt to prevent misunderstanding. In a fit of petulance, as unworthy as unprecedented, the Board direct their Secretary to state, "that the Board cannot undertake to discuss in correspondence with the British Indian Association, the propriety of the rules issued by the Commissioner of Income Tax under the authority of the Board of Revenue in cases referred to him by the officers engaged in the administration of the Income Tax Act." It is open to any person assessed to Income Tax to contest his liability to be assessed by a petition of objection under section 25 of the Act." We take this to be the outcrop of a fit of petulance because we cannot account for its genesis in any other way. It is not easy to suppose that a correspondence with the British Indian Association would have carried any infraction of official etiquette. The Board have frequently corresponded with that Association, with the Chamber of Commerce, and other public bodies, as also with private firms and individuals, on matters of public interest, and nothing has lately arisen to make a change necessary or desirable. Even as regards the Income Tax, objections having been taken by certain Indigo-planters, the Board deemed fit to go out of their way to refer the matter to the Advocate General for opinion, and to lay down the law "in correspondence" with the private individuals concerned. The only difference between that case and the present is that then Europeans were concerned, and now only poor black ryots. It cannot be attributed to a desire to economise time, for the Board could have very easily settled the questions raised by saying that the rulings objected to have received the imprimatur of the Government of India, or of the local Government or that the Board now approve them and hold them to be correct. That would not have required a longer letter than the one they have written. The phrase "to discuss in correspondence" is gratuitous, and simply creates a giant for the *ecclat* of killing it. The Association sought not the honor (?) of discussion, but an authoritative declaration, to save people from expense, trouble and harassment. Doubtless the law provides for an appeal, and the Divisional Commissioner and the appellate authority would fairly administer justice, but no one knows better than the Board what an appeal means. Take, for instance, a poor ryot in Chittagong unjustly assessed five rupees for his homestead; he must travel hundreds of miles, employ lawyers, lose weeks of valuable time, expend at least a hundred rupees, and go through a frightful amount of harassment, before he can get himself righted; and what is true of him is more or less true of the eleven millions of persons connected with land. It is worthy of note that if a Divisional Commissioner rejects an appeal under the authority of the "Manual" that becomes final, and there is no further appeal. All this trouble may be set aside by a general declaration by the Board, and the Board in its wisdom will not make the declaration. It would be an insult to the honorable gentlemen concerned to suppose that they decline because they know that most of the aggrieved will prefer to pay an unjust imposition rather than incur the expense of appeal, and that those who do appeal will contribute largely by enhancing the stamp revenue. From our knowledge and experience of Messrs. Cockerell and Reynolds, we cannot for a moment believe that they can be actuated by such a motive. Nor is it easy to believe that the snub was put forth with a view to defend the publication of a favorite officer, for, however maligned the zemindars may be, they do, as a rule, try to protect their ryots from oppression, and half-a-dozen of them may any day get the rulings set aside by appeals, and then the credit of the book will suffer more than by a ruling of the Board before any scandal has been created. It is, however, not to the interest of Government and the public that litigation and annoyance should be promoted by such a course as the Board's letter implies. It is the duty of the Board to interpret the law, and to do everything possible to promote its smooth working, and not to sit still and await the institution of appeals which in the ordinary course of law cannot come to them. The Board is an executive body whose proper function is to anticipate

objections and prevent harassment, and not like the High Court, a judicial authority which cannot move except in matters judicially brought before it. This distinction, we regret to find, has been totally overlooked by the Hon'ble Members of the Board. By the way, the letter reads very like the composition of the Income Tax Commissioner, but we may be mistaken in this idea.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

THE first Criminal Sessions of the year will sit on Monday the 24th instant.

As we announced in our last issue, Sir Alfred and Miss Lyall came to the Presidency on Wednesday last to pay a visit to His Excellency the Viceroy. The visit terminated on Saturday when his Honor returned to Allahabad.

AMONG THE many rumours afloat about the coming shower of honors, the most likely appear to be a knighthood for Mr. Harrison, and Nawabships for Moulvi Abdul Jubbar, and Syad Amir Hussien. There will of course be many more.

THE advanced guard of the Public Service Commission, in the shape of a Sub-Committee, consisting of the Hon'ble Justice Romesh Chunder Mitra, Mr. F. B. Peacock the Hon'ble Mr. Syed Ahmed and Mr. Hudson have already arrived in town to arrange preliminaries of the examination of witnesses. A notice in another column, to which we have been asked to give special prominence, requests intending witnesses to send their names and addresses to the officiating Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal at their earliest convenience. The examiners happen to be a deal too tough and unmerciful to those who venture to approach them unprepared, as an incident at Allahabad disclosed when a witness was sharply asked as to why he had come at all if he had not anything special to say to a certain point. Witnesses would, therefore, do well to con their lessons carefully, and some little cram would not be the most unpardonable of offences, where the stake is so large. Our public bodies—ought to exercise the greatest circumspection in sending up properly qualified "witnesses" as not only their own good name and credit but the good of the country is at stake. As for private witnesses, no body can be responsible for them, and they ought to be knowing enough to look after themselves. The Chief Secretary is peremptory in his notice and "the applications" must be sent in at once. The Examination, as a matter of fact, commenced at the Bengal Secretariat on Friday last.

A SUB-COMMITTEE composed of the Hon'ble Justice Romesh Chunder Mitra, and Mr. F. B. Peacock sat on Friday and Saturday, when Mr. F. J. Rowe, Professor, Presidency College; Babu Sreenath Roy, Judge, Calcutta Small Cause Court; Babu Durga Gati Bannerjee, Personal Assistant to the Presidency Commissioner; Babu Debendra Chunder Ghose, and Babu Basanto Kumar Bose, Pleaders, High Court; Babu Rajendra Nath Mitra, and Babu Tariny Churn Ghose, Deputy Magistrates; and Babu Charu Chunder Mullick, Zemindar, were examined. The witnesses for the most part were agreed as to the failure of the Statutory Civil Service, the desirability of raising the age of the candidates and holding simultaneous examinations in England and India and assigning higher marks to Sanskrit and Arabic. Some would not insist on a training in England but would encourage it, others insist on it point blank. The examination will be continued to-day. The following gentlemen have been summoned to appear this week:—Messrs. Reynolds, Halliday, Beames, Cotton, Beveridge, Charles, Brojendronath De Ambica Churan Sen, Baboo Mohendronath Bose, Moulvi Abdul Jubbar, Syed Ameër Hosein. Of these, we hear, Mr. Beveridge has declined to attend. In his letter he says, his opinion is that the Civil Service as an exclusive service should at once be abolished. Amen, say we.

UNFORTUNATE as he is in the extreme King Theebaw has found a biographer, to chronicle his tale of woe and his good points and bad, and a worthy biographer he has found in the person of our well-known townsman, Baboo Kali Prosonno Dey. The biography is in course of preparation and will, we are told, be published as soon as possible. Baboo Kaliprosunno is no novice in the domain of biographical literature. His *Memoirs of Sir Ashley Eden and his Life and Career of Sir Lewis Cavagnar* have long introduced him to favourable public notice. We hope the biographer will succeed in painting the fallen monarch in true colors, and demonstrate that he was not after all, the monster his vauquishers thought proper to represent him to be.

WE are glad to be in a position to support a recommendation of the *Englishman*. Though we are not sure that any recommendation from India is likely to affect in the least, appointments to the India Council, we can send forth for the benefit of the authorities an opinion which meets with universal assent. The place of the late Mr. Bullen-Smith, late of the India Council, according to Renter is likely to be filled up either by Colonel Malleon, or Sir Alfred Lyall or, perhaps by Mr. Maclean, late of the *Bombay Gazette*. The first two gentlemen's nomination is said to be out of question, as they are merely representatives of officialism and no representatives of commercial interest in any sense of the term. Mr. Maclean's appointment on the strength of his slender claims to commercial qualification would be objectionable in the extreme, and would be condemned from one end of the country to the other. It is, therefore, with the greatest pleasure that we support the suggestion of the *Englishman* that the vacant seat in the Council should be given to Mr. George Yule, whose approaching departure from India we unfeignedly regret. It is not always that a person commands the universal confidence of both Europeans and Indians, and when there is such a person to be had, the Government, if it is wise in its days, cannot do better than to utilise him. As the President of the Chamber of Commerce, as the Sheriff of Calcutta, and as one of our Merchant Princes, Mr. Yule has shown most unmistakably that he is such a person and when his services are available, they ought to be utilized in a sphere where they are likely to be most acceptable and useful. By his broad sympathies and large heartedness, he commands the voluntary confidence, esteem, and good wishes of all sections of the community, and in the interest of all of them we should be sincerely glad to find such a really representative man, who yields to none in point of ability, elevated to the responsible position. The suggestion, we find, is already supported by the Anglo-Indian and Indian Press very largely, and there is no reason why effect should not be given to it. Mr. Hardie's name could not have been suggested in earnest, and may have been meant as a possible alternative, of which we need not stop to take any notice for the present.

SAYS the *Englishman*:—"Some stir has been caused in Bombay society, we learn, by a recent occurrence at Government House. A lady of non-official position declined to go in to dinner with a native gentleman, a Muhammadan barrister and former member of the Governor's Council. The lady with her husband left Government House before the announcement of dinner." This is not the first time that a stir has been made in regard to caste in such a matter. Not to advert to the blackballing of one of the richest, most learned, and highly respected Bengali gentlemen at the Bengal Club, we could cite two cases of Native Civilians who were subjected to indignities in regard to dinner invitations. In one instance, at a station dinner given to do honor to the Lieutenant Governor, who was there on a visit (we forget whether it was the Judge or the Magistrate who gave the dinner), the name of the Joint, who happened to be a native, was struck out of the list of guests. The matter was brought to the notice of Sir Ashley Eden, who at once refused to attend the dinner until ample amends were made to the rejected Joint by invitation and a letter of apology. Those of our countrymen who think that a sojourn of two

years in England secures them redemption from the crime of color, and we heard a good deal about it at the last Congress, should ponder over this.

It is said that the Bombay Corporators propose to sanction a grant of a lakh of rupees for the celebration of the Queen's Jubilee. The idea is an excellent one, and should at once be adopted by our little Pedlingtonians. It will involve the imposition of only one per cent. extra on the House rate. True, there is no provision in the Municipal Act for such expenditure, but Calcutta is not Dakka, and there is no fear of any one suing the Corporators for illegal expense. Besides, if the worst comes to the worst, it would be easy enough to put in a line in the Municipal Bill now on the stocks to legalise the expenditure. The law would necessarily be *ex post facto*, but we are not unfamiliar with such things.

A CONTRAST.—The Bombay Government lately appointed 16 gentlemen to be Fellows of the University of Bombay. Of these, 7 are Europeans, mostly residents of Bombay and engaged in educational work, or interested in local education, and 9 are natives, of whom, with one solitary exception, all are graduates of the University. At the same time, the Government of India appointed twenty-one gentlemen to be Fellows of the Calcutta University, and of these, twelve are Europeans, and nine natives. The Europeans are, with five exceptions, people of the North West, who look with a jealous eye on the Calcutta institution, and ardently long for the day when they will have a separate University of their own at Allahabad; and that day is close at hand. Two of them belong to the Punjab, where there is a separate University. Of the natives, only four are from Bengal, one from Bombay and the rest from the North West. Only two of them can look upon the Calcutta University as their *alma mater*. The Bombay gentleman is a distinguished scholar, but his appointment can be looked upon only as a titular dignity; he can render the University no service of any kind. But in that respect, he is not singular. The North West Fellows have hitherto done no service worth naming—and the new men cannot be expected to be more useful. In fact, the Bombay Government makes its selection with an eye to service, and the India Government to honor people with new titles. We wonder if Fellowship in a University in Europe has ever been looked upon as a titular dignity. Even the Government advocate, the *Pioneer*, cannot accept the nominations without a mild protest. "It does not," according to it, "add in the long run to the value of these Fellowships that they should be given away on the same official lines as the C.S.I. and C.I.E. instead of on academical grounds." It is not often that we have to regret a more unfortunate selection than the one under notice, and those who are the authors of it should not blame us if we have to condemn them. The way they have overlooked our old and most experienced graduates is much to be regretted.

AFTER indulging in violent denunciations against us as perverters of history and detractors of truth, for our calling one of the resolutions of the late National Congress "hasty," our contemporary of the *Indian Mirror* now coos like a sucking dove. "It is with extreme regret," he says, "that we notice that in a verbose and laboured attempt the *Hindoo Patriot* demonstrates a fact that no body doubted, (*viz.*, that the resolutions of the Congress were not passed as originally drafted)." If so, why did he say that they had been framed a year ago? However, the *amende* is good. But there is "mischief still for idle hands to do." The *Mirror* has discovered a mare's nest. He is labouring under the hallucination that we have traduced Dr. Rajendralala Mitra. We are very much amused at this, and we are certain that no one will be more amused at it than the traduced. At the same time, we are glad of the testimony of our contemporary regarding the character of the learned Doctor. "We protest," he says, "against any such insinua-

tion. Even were it a fact that Dr. Mitra was really a "cantankerous obstructive," it would not have been seemly for any journalist to say so, in so many words, in his editorial columns. But it is not true. Dr. Mitra has brains and good brains; he, therefore, thinks and forms opinions for himself, and having done so, he naturally clings with some firmness, (people may call it obstinacy if they please, but what really able man is not somewhat obstinate?) to the opinions that he has evolved for himself, and not, as is the case with many, merely borrowed or stolen from others. *Au reste*, aside from a certain degree of partiality for his own views, Dr. Rajendralala is as amiable as he is able, and it is simply monstrous for the *Patriot* to insinuate, under a thin veil of pretended devotion, that the good Doctor is a "cantankerous obstructive." We hope, we shall survive the charge brought against us.

THE meeting of the British Indian Association to frame a general Committee for the Jubilee, was, we notice, followed by a Town Hall meeting of the delegates of the various local bodies on Tuesday last and was fittingly presided over by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor. It was decided to illuminate the Town on the evening of the 16th February and to arrange for a display of fire work, by public subscriptions. The Government, the Corporation, the public bodies and the residents of the city will be "invited to co-operate by illuminating" their own buildings. His Excellency the Viceroy will be solicited to fix an hour in the afternoon of that day to receive loyal addresses from deputations of the Corporation and other public bodies and Associations, and His Excellency will be also asked whether it would be convenient to do so on the maidan in a pavilion prepared for the purpose. The Government of Bengal has issued a circular letter to the Divisional Commissioners asking them to request all public bodies within their jurisdiction to co-operate in the celebration of the Jubilee.

It was resolved at the meeting that a General Committee should be selected from all classes and communities for the purpose of co-operating in the celebration and collecting subscriptions, and the proposals made at the meeting in the British Indian Association rooms for the formation of a General Committee for the whole province, were accepted. It has been left to the General Committee to appoint an Executive Committee as regards permanent members, and his honor the Lieutenant-Governor has been requested to appoint an Executive Committee for the celebration of the Jubilee in Calcutta. The Sheriff has been requested to convene a public meeting in the Town Hall, on Wednesday the 19th of January, for the purpose of considering these proposals; and his Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal will be invited to preside at the meeting. A representation will be made to his Excellency the Viceroy to grant two days as holidays instead of one, namely, the 16th and 17th of February.

THE *Englishman* is gratified to learn that the Calcutta Municipal Commissioners have agreed to adopt more liberal measures in connexion with the present sanitary necessities of the city. The staff of the Health-Officer is to be increased, and a more extensive effort will be made to bring the affected districts under control. We have not yet heard what the details of the arrangements are. The services of the Medical gentlemen who were deputed to relieve the cholera-stricken poor of the city, which were dispensed with some time ago, have been called in once more, for an additional month. Considering that another epidemic may be almost surely looked forward to at the beginning of the hot weather, it would be better to retain these Divisional Doctors, as they are called, for a few extra months. On all reports the staff of four assistant surgeons has done remarkably good service in allaying the virulence of the past epidemic.

THE volume of evidence now being collected *pal mall* by the Service Commission necessarily grows apace and it has been thought that the

records will require good editing. Mr. E. W. Parker, one of the Judges of the Punjab Chief Court, has therefore been deputed to supervise the record of the evidence taken.

The Legislative Council of the North western Provinces of Oudh was opened by Sir Alfred Lyall on the 8th instant with great *clat*, in the presence of a large assembly of the principal residents of Allahabad. Sir Alfred made a long speech in which the *raison d'être* of the Council was explained, its origin traced and its rules of business indicated. As to the latter Sir Alfred said "And I should hope that the rule of business entitling members to ask for papers and returns connected with any bill before the Council may be so widened or may be interpreted with sufficient latitude that full opportunity may be afforded on the one hand for ascertaining, and on the other hand for explaining, the policy and intentions of the Government at any time during the passage of measures through the Council. The meetings will, at any rate, provide occasions which should be as useful to the Government as to any one else, and which would be at any rate often welcome to me personally when suggestions and objections can be put forward and examined *viva voce* and can be freely discussed face to face, instead of being presented through letters, reports and formal resolutions published in the Gazette." The concession of the right of interpellation is thus foreshadowed.

THE *Englishman* learns that "the long vacation of the Calcutta High Court will in future extend from the 15th of August to the 10th of November, instead of from the middle of September to the middle of November." What accounts for the extension of an already unwieldy mass of holidays? This is progress downwards decidedly; it would be much better if the long holidays could be curtailed. A three months' holiday at one stretch produces nothing but sheer *ennui* unless one has an eye to a comfortable 'home' trip. It is clear that there are three judges more in the Court than what is necessary.

THE CALCUTTA PORT TRUST limit is ever on the increase, on account of the growing necessities of trade and commerce. Some new petroleum wharves, which are prohibited within the Port Limits proper, have been erected at Budgebudge, sixteen miles down the river, and in order to include them within Jurisdiction, the Port Police limits have been found necessary to be extended to that place. A Police Outpost will now be located at Budgebudge, and take cognisance of criminal cases in respect to shipping and other matters which will obviate the circuitous method of seeking the intervention of the Alipore Police.

TELEGRAMS.

THE debate on the second reading of the German Army Bill has ended in the dissolution of Reichstag. Count von Moltke, in opening the debate said that if the bill was rejected war was certain. Prince Bismarck afterwards addressed the House. His Excellency said that the peace of Frankfurt of 1871 had been difficult to make, and was still harder to maintain. The relations of Germany with Austria were, said he, intimate and cordial, and with other powers excellent; that the relations of Germany with Russia were good was a fact beyond doubt. Good relations also existed with France, though they were more difficult to maintain. Germany, he said, did not apprehend, nor was she afraid of, war with France. It was out of question for Germany to attack France, but the past, he said, teaches that it is impossible to rely on peace with France being permanent, therefore, it was necessary to be always prepared. In conclusion, his Excellency said that Germany would never begin a war with Russia, and emphasized this by saying that she would never, never make an enemy of Russia for the sake of Bulgaria. The French press, in commenting upon the declarations made by Prince Bismarck considers that the speech of the Chancellor is reassuring for the peace of Europe, because France does not dream of attacking Germany. Both the Russian and Austrian semi-official press regard Prince Bismarck's speech as tending to strengthen the chance of peace.

THE Reichstag voted by a majority of thirty-two the amendments to the Army Bill, granting an increase in the German Army for three years only, and has been dissolved in consequence.

A GREAT meeting under the presidency of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales took place on the 12th instant at St. James's Palace, Pall Mall, to consider the scheme for an Imperial Institute intended to commemorate the fiftieth year of Her Majesty's reign. It was unanimously resolved to found an Institute which should be an emblem of the unity of the Empire, an exponent of the great industries and commercial resources belonging to it, and a fitting national memorial of the Jubilee of the sovereign. His Royal Highness, in his speech, said that Her Majesty the Queen would specially value the Institute as a memorial of the love and loyalty of her subjects, who are united in promoting and extending industrial and commercial resources of her dominions, and thus giving expression to the unit of the Empire.

PRINCE George of Leuchtenberg, who is an officer in the Russian army, is now mentioned as a probable new candidate for the Bulgarian throne instead of Prince Nicholas of Mingrelia.

The Bulgarian delegates have arrived in Paris; they were received unofficially by M. Emile-Florens, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, who, in addressing the delegates, sympathized with the troubles of Bulgaria, and urged upon them to give heed to the wishes of Russia, and to withdraw the demands which are displeasing to that country.

THE death of Sergeant Ballantine of Baroda fame is announced.

THE Russian Budget shows a deficit of thirty-six million roubles.

Darlington's Pain-Curer.—This famous and popular remedy is warranted to cure pains of every description, arising from whatever cause on any part of the human frame. A certain cure for Pains in the Back, Lumbago, Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, Coughs, Colds, Mumps, Tightness of the Chest, Bronchitis, Diphtheria, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Colic, Rheumatism, Paralysis, pains in the Groins, Contracted joints, Croup, Scalds, Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Swellings, Old Sores, Ulcers, Piles, Ringworm, Pimples, and Eruptions on the Skin. Per bottle Re. 1; large size Rs. 2; Packing and Postage As. 8. The words Pain-Curer & Co. No More Pains!! are our Trade Marks. Darlington & Co., 49, Dhurumtollah Street, Calcutta. Examine the bottle, and see it has the Seal, Label, and wrapper of Darlington and Co., and beware of imitations.

Rani Rajbansi Koomar, of Soorsund, Camp Nasrigunge in Dinapore, who has with benefit to herself, adopted the use of Darlington's Infallible Pain-Curer for the last three years, writes again through Babu Hurrihar Inder Sahi, under date 29th August 1883—"I have to inform you that a remittance of Rs. 25 has to-day been made to your name by a Money Order on the General Post Office, Calcutta, and to request you to send me ten large bottles of Darlington's famous Infallible Pain-Curer by return of Post."

TAR IS REMEDY.

GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION, which has evoked the greatest praise from the medical professions of England, France, Belgium, America, etc., has been justly appreciated in the civil and military hospitals.

It is successfully employed in all diseases for which resinous products are resorted to, such as colds, pathosis, asthma, catarrh, throat affections, and diseases of the skin and bladder.

In GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION we have tar in all its purity, denuded of its acridness and of hurtful properties.

The Doctor no longer finds difficulty in dispensing tar with necessary accuracy, and the patient has the wherewithal to prepare instantaneously tar-water at once powerful, efficacious and very pleasing to the taste. Its concentration allows progressive increase of the doses, and employment, internal or external in all purposes.

GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION is easy to use for a table spoonful of the liquid poured into a tumbler of water, instantly produces a tar-water which is singularly efficacious in affections of chest and throat.

For warm countries it constitutes the hygienic beverage *per excellence*.

Sold by all chemists. Agents in Calcutta Messrs. Bathgate and Co., R. Scott Thomson and Co.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—SURPASSINGLY EFFICACIOUS AS A RESTORATIVE MEDICINE AND FOOD.—Dr. Whitmore, Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, writes:—"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. The practice which often prevails of mixing certain ingredients with Cod Liver Oil, to render it agreeable to the taste, is highly objectionable, for we have it on the authority of Dr. de Jongh himself, that any thing which sophisticates it, takes largely from its therapeutic value. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regiminal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with in such uniform combination." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial halfpints, pints, and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn London.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the following books and pamphlets:

1. Lecture to Men, delivered by Henry Varley Esqre. 1883.
2. The Indian Magazine, Novr. 1886.
3. A Report on the Interview of the Poona Shastrees with H. E. The Governor, Sept. 1886.
4. Address to the students of the University of Edinburgh, delivered by Sir William Muir K. C. S. I. L. L. D. D. C. L. October 1886.
5. Report on the Progress and condition of the Government Botanical Gardens at Shabaranpur and Mussoorie for the year ending March 1886.
6. Report on the Administration of the Salt Department for the year 1885-86.
7. Report on the Charitable Dispensaries under the Govt. of Bengal for the year 1885.
8. Annual Report of the Madras Mahajana Sabha, 1885-86.
9. The Star of the East.
10. The trial of Maharaja Nanda kumar by H. Ravenidge C.S.
11. Musalmans and Money-Lenders in the Punjab by S. S. Thorburn C. S.
12. Report of the Canning College, Lucknow for the year 1885-86.
13. Report on the Lunatic Asylums in the central Provinces for the year 1885-86.
14. Report on the Vaccine operations in the central Provinces for the year 1885-86.
15. Report with the Chief Commissioner's Review on the Forest Administration in the central Provinces for the year 1885-86.
16. Report on the Administration of the Registration Department in Bengal, for the year 1885-86.
17. Report on the Land Revenue Administration of the Lower Provinces, for the official year 1885-86.
18. Report on the Police of the Lower Provinces of the Bengal Presidency for the year 1885.
19. Annual Statement of the Trade and Navigation of British India with foreign countries and of the coasting Trade of the Presidencies, and Provinces in the year ending 31st March 1886.
20. Catechism with proofs, compiled by the Rev. C. N. Spurgeon.
21. Price List of Medicines together with Almanac for the year 1886 by Dharmadas San Gupta Kabiraj & Co.
22. Progress Report of Forest Administration in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the year 1885-86.
23. Report on the Calcutta Medical Institutions for the year 1885.
24. Report on the Administration of the Stamp Department of the Punjab and its Dependencies for the year 1885-86.
25. The Sacrifices of India published by Messrs. Thacker Spink & Co.
26. Exchange the causes of the fall in value of the Rupee and the means of raising it up to two Shillings, by O. Christophorid.
27. The Irish question a history and plea, by the Irish loyal patriotic union, October 1886.
28. Free Masonry as it is a lecture delivered by Wod. Rev. Nobin Chand Boral March 1886.
29. India Revisited, by Samuel Smith M. I. v
30. Theosophist for December 1886.
31. The Report of the Sylhet Union.
32. Annual Report on Emigration from the Port of Calcutta to British and Foreign Colonies during the last nine months of 1885.
33. Annual Report on the Administration of the Land Revenue in Assam, 1885-86.
34. Report on the Administration of the Registration Department in Assam for the year 1885-86.
35. Report on the River Borne Trade of the province of Assam during the year ending March 31st, 1886.

MOFFUSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

	S. R. A.
His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, ...	11 8
The Hoogly Public Library, ...	6 6
Moulvi Abdas Sobhan chowdry, Champapore, ...	13 4
Moonshee Soanarain, Agra, ...	17 8
Gya Public Library, ...	13 4
N. K. Chatterjee sq., Chandonghat, ...	19 14
H. H. Moharaja of Hatwa, ...	13 4
H. H. Moharaja of Jyopore, ...	13 4
Jessore Public Library, ...	13 4
Bhuleswar Library, ...	13 4
Secy commillah Public Library, ...	6 10

Hon'ble A. Sashia Sastree C.S.I., Paduata, ...	13
Rao Jogendra Narayan Rai Bahadur, Lalgaol, ...	13 4
H. H. Nawab Nazeem of, Moorsheadabad, ...	13 4
The Secretary Ghautal Public Library, ...	13 4
J. Anderson Esqr C. S., Berhampore, ...	13 4
Baboo Sreeram Chatterjee, Saknaral, ...	6 10
" Ramgopal Singh Choudhury, Kossra, ...	8 0
" Prosunno Coommar Dutt, Dacca, ...	6 10
" Radhasyam Sircar, Raghonathpore, ...	10 0
" Anund Moy Roy, Nuddea, ...	13 4
" Javvri Lal Umia Sunker, Rumbay, ...	13 4
" Obhoy Churn Sen, Palamow, ...	6 10
" Surendra Nath Mookerjee, Dhooli, ...	6 0
" Manwar Das, ...	6 8
" Girdhari Lal, Poonnah, ...	6 10
" Jogendra Nath Mookerjee, Dumka, ...	6 10
" Kader Nath Dutt, Furradpore, ...	6 10
" Rusanunt Koomar Newghee, Bancoorah, ...	5 0
" Tariny charan Chatterjee, Nobodeep, ...	13 4
" Madhab chunder Chukerbutty, Burdwan, ...	13 4
" Anund chunder Sen, Dacca, ...	13 4
" Behary Lal Banerjee, Magurah, ...	10 0
" Renode Lal Mookerjee Ajmere, ...	13 4
" Nader chand Dutt, Pooree, ...	5 0
" Gobind chunder Ghosol, Indore, ...	6 10
" Shib chunder Shome, Chinsurah, ...	13 4
" Shamapada Rai Chowdry, Kuchmupore Dacca, ...	8 0
" Kader Nath Mookerjee, Duhata, ...	13 4
" Gopee Mohan Sen, Cuttack, ...	6 10

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette, January 12, 1886.

GENERAL.—Babu Gobind chunder Nysack, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Chittagong, is appointed to perform the functions of a collector under section 4 of Act VI (B. C.) of 1880 in that district.

Mr. J. Clark who has recently been appointed to be a member of the Covenanted Civil Service is appointed to be an Assistant Magistrate and Collector in the Presidency Division and is posted to the sudder station of the district of Nuddea.

Lieutenant C. E. Greenway 2nd Battalion Liverpool Regiment is appointed temporarily to be an extra Aide-de-camp on the personal Staff of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal.

The Lieutenant Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Mr. C. A. Mills of the commission as Captain in the Chittagong Volunteer Rifle Corps.

The special leave for six months granted to Mr. R. H. Greaves, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, under the order of this Government, dated the 7th July 1886, has been commuted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to furlough for twelve months on medical certificate.

Mr. J. J. Livesay, Magistrate and Collector, Bogra, is allowed furlough for one day, under section 50, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the furlough granted to him under the order of the 26th January 1886.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. R. Wilkinson, Officiating Deputy Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, is appointed to be a Presidency Magistrate under section 13, Act X of 1882, with effect from the 4th November 1886.

Babu Abinash Chunder Mukerji, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Dinapore, is transferred to the sudder station of the district of Bhawalpore.

The undermentioned Officiating Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors are posted to the districts noted against their names:—

Mr. C. A. W. Fordyce, Midnapore; Moulvi Mahomed Abdullah, Gya; Moulvi Abdus Samad M. A. Murshidabad; Babu Jnan Sunker Sen, Mymensingh; and Babu Nanda Lal; Bagchi, B. A., Jessore.

Babu Mohindra Nath Gupta, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Monghyr, is transferred to the sudder station of the district of Noakholly.

Babu Shital Nath Boses, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Jessore, is transferred to the sudder station of the district of Nuddea.

Mr. W. F. C. Montrieux, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Chittagong Hill Tracts, is transferred to the sudder station of the district of Birbhum.

Mr. C. Owen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector Birbhum, is transferred to the sudder station of the Chittagong Hill Tracts district.

Babu Ram Niranjan, persad, Temporary Sub-Deputy Collector on excise work, Patna, is allowed leave for two months and four days, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code.

Moulvi Syud Mohiuddin, Temporary Sub-Deputy Collector Nowada Gya is transferred to Patna for employment on excise work at the sudder station of that district, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Ram Niranjan Persad, or until further orders.

Babu Gopal Bullub Dass, M. A., is appointed to act, until further orders, as a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, and is posted to the sudder station of the District of Balasore.

Babu Purno Chunder Chowdhry, Temporary Sub Deputy Collector, Tajpore, Durbhunga, is appointed to act, until further orders, as a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector and is posted to the sudder station of the District of Noakhally.

Babu Nobin Chunder Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Fenny, Noakholly is allowed leave under section 72, chapter V of the Civil Leave code, up to the afternoon of the 7th instant in extension of the leave granted to him under the order of the 4th October 1886.

Mr. F. S. Hamilton, Assistant Magistrate and collector, Rajshahye is transferred to the sudder station of the District of Monghyr.

Adesmitverents.

FOR SALE.

Ornamental iron work for a large stair case also special stair case 4 feet wide, price of both Rs 2500—apply to store keeper Tirhoot State Railway Somastipur who will shew drawing.

JUST READY.

Notes on the English Entrance Course for 1888. Part I. By Bholanath Pal. M. A. Head Master Hare School. Price of the complete Notes. Rs. 2/2 post free. To be had of B. Banerjee & Co., 25, Cornwallis Street. 56

LAST NOTICE.

LICENSE DEPARTMENT.

Defaulters of all kinds of Licenses—those for Trades and Professions—Carriage and Horse and Carts are hereby given the last precautionary Notice that if they fail to deposit their respective Licenses on or before the 30th January the Prosecuting officers will at once take action against them without further delay.

By order

NOBO GOPAL MITTER.

License officer.

60

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

TO COAL COMMISSIONERS AND OTHERS.

Tenders are invited and will be received by the undersigned up to noon of the 20th instant, for the supply of steam Coal for one year from 1st April next. Specification and Conditions of Contract with tender forms can be obtained on application at the Water Works Department of the Engineers' Office, where also any necessary information can be obtained. Rs. 100 to be deposited as earnest money by each party tendering. Tenders to be submitted under sealed cover superscribed *Tender for Coal*. The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

ROBERT TURNBULL,

Secretary to the Corporation.

Municipal Office,
11th January 1887.

57

A Special General Meeting of the Commissioners for the Town of Calcutta will be held at the Town Hall, on Thursday next, the 20th instant, at 3 P. M.

To consider—(a) the Town Improvements for the year 1886-87 sanctioned by the Town Council at the Meeting held on the 20th November.

(b) The lists of Standing Committees for the ensuing year as prepared by the Chairman, in accordance with the Resolution passed at the Special General Meeting held on the 6th instant.

R. TURNBULL,

Secretary to the Corporation.

13th January 1887.

59

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

Tenders are invited and will be received by the undersigned up to noon of Wednesday, the 26th instant, for unloading refuse from railway wagons at the "Salt Water Lakes," including spreading and levelling the said refuse, for three years commencing 1st April next. Contract form may be seen on application. Tenders to be at per wagon.

Tenders to be addressed, under sealed cover, superscribed, "Tender for Unloading Refuse," and each tender must be accompanied by an earnest deposit of Rs. 1,000 (one thousand).

The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

ROBERT TURNBULL,

Secretary to the Corporation.

Municipal Office,
The 6th January 1887.

58

Bank of Bengal.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:

Agra, Akyab, Allahabad, Benares, Cawnpore, Dacca, Delhi, Hyderabad, Lahore, Lucknow, Moulmein, Nagpore, Patna and Rangoon.

Current and Deposit Accounts opened.

Government and other Securities received for safe custody, purchases and sales effected, and interest and dividends collected and credited to account, or remitted according to instructions.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Securities, Municipal and Port Trust Debentures, Shares in Guaranteed Railways, Goods and Bullion.

Discount Accounts opened, and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney, &c., may be had on application at the Head Office and at any of the Branches.

By order of the Directors,

R. HARDIE.

Secretary and Treasurer.

61

NOTICE.

Wanted by the District Road Cess Committee of Lohardaggah a surveyor and draftsman for a period of 8 Months. Salary Rs 60 per mensem with an allowance of Re.1 per diem when on field works. Applications will be received upto 5th February 1887. He should be able to draw from rough sketches and instructions and to make out tracings neatly and should be competent in surveying with chain and prismatic compass and levelling, necessary for preparing Road projects.

One having experience of Surveying in hilly countries will be preferred.

Copies of testimonials together with samples of drawings should accompany the application.

By order of the Chairman.

JAGDIS CHUNDER ROY, B. C. E.

District Engineer.

Lohardaggah. 52.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety.

COMBINED with the following.

FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES

Not granted by any other Company whatever:—

1. Policy-holders can Vote at meetings.
2. Amalgamations impossible.
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English rates from date of leaving any Port in India, Ceylon or China.

LAST 12 MONTHS' NEW BUSINESS.

738 PROPOSALS for..... Rs. 29,23,250

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	45
Premium ...	RS. AS. P. 21 5 4	RS. AS. P. 24 8 8	RS. AS. P. 28 10 0	RS. AS. P. 33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

6. Company young, and therefore free from Old, Liabilities.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management.
13. Preliminary Expenses Rs. 970-15-0 only.
14. Lapsed policies Revived without Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
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POSTAL NOTICE.

REVISED RULES RELATING TO REMITTANCES BY TELEGRAPHIC MONEY ORDERS.

1. With effect from 1st January 1887, the commission for the issue of inland telegraphic money orders will be charged at the following reduced rates:—

Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
On sums not exceeding Rs. 10	..	..	25	..	1 0
" exceeding Rs. 10, but not exceeding Rs. 25	..	..	50	..	1 4
" " " 25, " " " 50	..	..	75	..	1 8
" " " 50, " " " 75	..	..	100	..	2 0
" " " 75, " " " 100	..	..	125	..	2 4
" " " 100, " " " 125	..	..	150	..	2 8
" " " 125, " " " 150	..	..	200	..	3 0
" " " 150, " " " 200	..	..	250	..	3 8
" " " 200, " " " 250	..	..	300	..	4 0
" " " 250, " " " 300	..	..	350	..	4 8
" " " 300, " " " 350	..	..	400	..	5 0
" " " 350, " " " 400	..	..	450	..	5 8
" " " 400, " " " 450	..	..	500	..	6 0
" " " 450, " " " 500	..	..	550	..	6 8
" " " 500, " " " 550	..	..	600	..	7 0

No additional charge will be levied for the telegram advising the remittance. The above rates will cover both postal and telegraph charges.

2. The maximum amount for which a single inland telegraphic money order can be issued, will be raised to Rs. 600: the minimum amount will be Re. 1.

3. No telegraphic money orders can include the fraction of a Rupee. Up to Rs. 150 these order will be available for sums in even Rupees: beyond that limit the order must be for sums which are multiples of Rs. 10.

4. Under existing rules a private message can be added by the remitter to the telegram advising the remittance on payment of the prescribed separate charges. This will not be permissible under these revised rules.

5. The remitter will not be able in future to prepay a reply from the payee acknowledging the remittance; but he will obtain the ordinary money order acknowledgment by post.

Telegraphing amounts of foreign sterling money orders.

6. The amount of a foreign money order expressed in sterling can be telegraphed, as at present, to Bombay, whence the order will be communicated by post to the foreign country of payment. The limit of value for a single foreign money order expressed in sterling and telegraphed as above will be raised to £40, and no such money order may be for less than £1 or contain a fraction of £1. The rates of commission (including telegraph charges) will be as follows:—

Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
On sums not exceeding £5	..	..	10	..	1 8
" exceeding £5 but not exceeding £10	..	..	15	..	2 0
" " " 10, " " " 15	..	..	20	..	2 8
" " " 15, " " " 20	..	..	25	..	3 0
" " " 20, " " " 25	..	..	30	..	3 8
" " " 25, " " " 30	..	..	35	..	4 0
" " " 30, " " " 35	..	..	40	..	4 8
" " " 35, " " " 40	..	..	45	..	5 0

CALCUTTA.

The 12th Dec. 1886.

34

P. SHERIDAN,

Offg. Deputy Director Genl. of the Post Office of India.

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY

Life Assurance Co "Ld."

HEAD OFFICE IN INDIA.

104, Clive Street, Calcutta.
Capital and other Funds £383,734 on the 31st
December 1885.

Guarantee Fund.

The amount to credit of this Fund is £50,000, and may be drawn upon by the Indian Board in the event of the Local Indian Life Funds, being insufficient to meet claims.

Trustees of the Indian Life Funds.

THE OFFICIAL TRUSTEES OF BENGAL,
MADRAS, AND BOMBAY,

In whose names eighty per cent. of the Gross Premiums received, and all interest thereon is invested in Government Securities to meet claims.

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LAPSED POLICIES REVIVED WITHOUT FINE.

SURRENDER VALUE OF POLICIES FIXED
AT TIME OF EFFECTING THE ASSURANCE.

POSITIVE NOTES OR PAID UP POLICIES
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Gentlemen taken at favorable
rates which have
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ANNUAL REVENUE £880,000
BONUS DISTRIBUTED TO ASSURERS £3,500,000

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GEO. L. KEMP,
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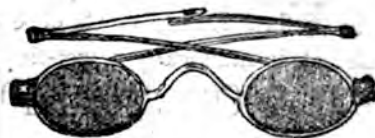
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perfect pebble spectacles.

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REV. D. B. MORRIS, Chaplain
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The glasses which you sent me suit very well, I have much comfort from them, and I think my eye-sight is strengthened by them already.

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GUYOT'S TAR CAPSULES.

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A specific for CHEST AFFECTIONS such as obstinate Coughs, Pulmonary Phthisis, irritation of the Chest and Lungs, also Catarrh of the bladder, etc.

The use of the Capsule, combined with that of GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION as a lotion, will promptly cure ECZEMA, DHOBY'S ITCH, RINGWORM, PRICKLY-HEAT and all other skin diseases.

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Artificial Teeth are prepared in the latest American Style and Principle. Terms moderate, consultation Free.

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The Revenue of the Life and Annuity Branches for the year 1885 including interest, was £550,611.

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The figures show the undoubted Security of this Office.

During 1885, 1,000 new Policies were issued producing £32,756-11-3 of new premium.

The Bonus for the quinquennium ending 1885 was £1-9 per cent. per annum, upon the sums Insured and previously declared Bonuses.

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WARRANTED to cure pains of every description, arising from whatever cause, on any part of the human frame. A certain cure for pains in the Back, Lumbago, pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, Coughs, Colds, Mumps, Tightness of the Chest, Bronchitis, Diphtheria, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Colic, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Pains in the Groins, Contracted Joints, Gout, Sciatica, Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Swellings, Old Sores, Ulcers, Piles, Ringworm, Pimples, and Eruptions on the Skin.

Many of the best Physicians of the day prescribe DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER in the very worst forms of these ailments, with success.

Pains of every description have been cured by the use of DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER only, when all other medicines have been tried without effect.

Per bottle, Rs. 1; large size, Rs. 2; Packing As. 8.

The words PAIN-CURER and NO MORE PAINS !!! are our Trade Marks.

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Examine the bottle, and see it has the Seal, Label, and wrapper of Darlington & Co., and beware of imitations.

Mrs. A. Greenway writes from Umballa.—"Please send me by return post 6 bottles of DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER as I CANNOT DO WITHOUT IT. IT HAS BEEN OF GREAT USE TO MY FAMILY, SAVED ME."

Mr. St. John Bachan, Member of the Royal College of Engineers, M. B. A. S., author of "In the City of Palaces," "Madras or the Benighted City," and a gentleman, of independent means, writes from Lawrie and Statton's Hotel, Allahabad.—"Will you kindly say who is agent here for DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER? My wife has been deriving much benefit by its use in Bangalore, and has run short of her supply. It was recommended to her by a lady friend in Southern India and has worked like a charm."

Mr. W. A. DuCasse, of Akola, Berar, in ordering for another supply of DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER, says,—"It has done so much good amongst the people of this place that they have not left me one for my own use."—20-2-83.

Mr. F. A. Jackson, of the Chief Court Punjab, Lahore, writes,—"Please send me at your earliest convenience two large bottles of DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER, as I have nearly run out of the supply I got from you some time ago. I HAVE NEVER COME ACROSS ANYTHING TO EQUAL IT. I will thank you to let me have the Pain-Curer by V. P. Post as soon as possible."

Eminent medical men largely prescribe DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER as the only remedy that has successfully bottled with the most stubborn and inveterate of ailments. There are thousands of living witnesses to attest to the benefit derived by this great modern invention. When the injection of morphia into the system, and other appliances have failed, DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER has come as a boon and a ministering angel to bed-ridden and suffering humanity and acted like a charm. Every family should keep a small quantity for cases of any emergency. To out-station residents, it is simply indispensable.

Mr. Taschand writes from Saugor.—"Will you kindly send me by Value Payable Post four more bottles of DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER, large size, as I find it to be a very useful and necessary medicine to keep handy."

Rani Rajbansi Koomar, of Soorsund, Camp Nasrigunge in Dinapore, who has, with benefit to herself, adopted the use of DARLINGTON'S INFALLIBLE PAIN-CURER for the last three years, writes again through Baboo Hurrihar Inder Sahi, under date the 29th August 1883.—"I have to inform you that a remittance of Rs. 25 has to-day been made to your name by a Money Order on the General Post Office, Calcutta, and to request you to send me ten large bottles of DARLINGTON'S famous INFALLIBLE PAIN-CURER by return of post."

Rajah S. S. Ghosal, that independent gentleman of Bhoikoylas, Kidderpore, has for the last four years, used DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER, (large bottles), and found the medicine efficacious in every instance.

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